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purport of the several acts. These are couched in more simple language than can be used in the acts themselves and occasionally contain words of advice upon various subjects. In one place the importance of strict observance of contracts and the general attitude of the courts on such matters are set forth; in another appear some sensible remarks upon the relative advantages of suits and compromises under the Employer's Liability Act. In the introductions to this act, and to those relating to payment of wages, and to arbitration and conciliation, short historical accounts are given of the successive steps in the legislation by which the present acts have finally been arrived at. The exposition of the Trades-Union Acts of 1871 and 1876 is especially full. Wherever necessary cases are briefly cited in illustration of the principles under discussion. The last two chapters contain a summary of the provisions of the County Court's Act and of the law of new trials and appeals which bear directly upon cases arising under the labor laws. A full marginal analysis accompanies the introductions and texts of the laws throughout. The compilation should prove very useful to those for whom it is made.

H. W. STUART.

A History of Slavery and Serfdom. By JOHN KELLS INGRAM. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1895; New York: Macmillan & Co. 12mo. pp. xiv+285.

THIS volume contains in a revised and expanded form the substance of the author's article "Slavery" in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The writer makes only a modest claim to erudition, giving a full bibliography of works upon which he has relied, and acknowledging his special indebtedness to Wallon's *L'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité* and to Sugenheim's *Geschichte der Aufhebung der Leibeigenschaft*. "Writing," he says, "not for scholars but for the mass of thoughtful and cultivated men and women, I have aimed at presenting such broad views and general ideas in relation to the history of slavery as ought to form a part of the mental furniture of all educated persons." Dr. Ingram is perhaps somewhat too modest in his description of his work. Making allowance for his obligations to others in many aspects of the subject, it may yet be said that he has in the present monograph given the English reader an account of slavery which, while dealing largely in "broad views," is not wanting in careful detail, and which will be of service to the scholar as well as to the general reader.

The author's point of view and the scope of his work are both indicated by the following citation from the preface :

"The new spirit which has been introduced into historical inquiry in recent times consists mainly in this, that the whole continuous life of Humanity is seen to be the object with which it has to deal Though a perfectly rational investigation of this movement requires the combined consideration of all its elements, and a study of the consensus which links the progress of each social factor with that of the others, it is necessary for convenience to examine them separately, without, however, losing sight of their mutual dependence. The principal object of the following pages is to exhibit one line of development which may be traced through the history of the western nations, and which has been scarcely inferior to any other in its effects on the destinies of our race—namely, that by which the slavery of ancient times passed into the modern system of free labour."

After an account of slavery in Greece and Rome, the author sketches very briefly the "transition to serfdom" and the "abolition of serfdom," giving only seventy pages to these topics. This is the least satisfactory part of the work. The author ignores fundamental issues open to controversy, and in many points, as for example in his account of the "Peasant Revolt," his statements are very inadequate if not misleading. Nearly one-half of the book is given to the history of the slave trade and negro slavery and to the account of slavery in Russia and the Mohammedan East. An appendix of twenty pages is mainly devoted to descriptions of slavery among peoples that fall outside of the range of the body of the work. It must be from a previous condition of servitude to an encyclopædia, that the book lacks what every independent and self-respecting monograph should have, an index.

CARLOS C. CLOSSON.

Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic. By E. R. L. GOULD. Baltimore: Press of the Friedenwalt Company, 1895. 12mo. pp. 102.

DR. GOULD has rendered a service to practical temperance reform by publishing in so accessible and readable a shape the main arguments in favor of the Scandinavian system of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Some two years ago the United States Department of Labor sent